

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

## MR. WALLACE-ELECTION INCIDENTS-MR. GLADSTONE ON FALSEHOODS.

(FROM THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, July 9.

The man who beat Mr. Osceola has been a

celebrity in the new House. Minister

Wallace will cheer his first appearance. Mr.

Gladstone will bestow on him that form of polite

attention to his speech, should he make one. I

saw Dr. Robert Wallace speak; speaking in

his trade. He was a Scotch minister, an effective

and popular preacher; the man you were told

when in Edinburgh as a stranger to go and hear.

It was in this clerical period of his history

that I first met him. A Scotch country

house was the scene, a scene where sooner or

later every-day life is met. When Russell, of the

Scottish, died, Dr. Wallace was chosen to succeed

him. Whatever he may have been in the pulpit, he

was a mistake as an editor. Arrangements had to

be made to anticipate the natural expiration of his

contract, and he was again sent upon the world,

beneath the name of a man, on toward fifty years of

age, he left behind him in Edinburgh a reputation

teached in one respect with the breath of scandal,

which did not prevent him from retaining, or

perhaps obtaining, some valuable sympathies.

Again I met him, and in a house where the

more of his presence might stand as an answer

to all accusations. Then he passed away from

Edinburgh. Not a man of fortune, but with a

grow-up family, he plunged into the London whirl-

pool, and with wonderful courage set himself to

read for the bar, looking still to journalism for

his livelihood, or for some part of it, meantime. He

was called to the bar in 1842. His strength lies in

speaking, not writing, and he ought to do well at

the bar; in the House also if he can once persuade

that once fastidious assembly to listen to him with-

out prejudice. The House likes not professors nor

ministers, but Dr. Wallace can do something be-

sides deliver sermons from a pulpit. He is, say his

friends, a debater.

Dundley is one of the instructive incidents of the

election—a town of Worcestershire with a popula-

tion not far from 100,000. Mr. H. B. Sheridan has

been its member for thirty years, some months

last November, as a Liberal, he polled over 6,000

votes. This week he stood as a Gladstonian Home

Ruler; his vote was cut down to 4,500 and his

Conservative opponent of last year, Mr. Brooke

Robinson, beats him by 1,930 majority. And yet

Dundley is not inhabited by dukes or earls, nor even

by rich and idle commoners living on their money.

It is a community of artisans working in

iron. They make nails, chain cables, grates,

and there are glass factories as well. Not much

chance for the classes here, one would think, and

yet a Liberal majority of 1,156 has been converted

into a Conservative majority of 1,930. Will Mr.

Gladstone explain?

Or will he explain West Ham? This too ex-

plains a union covers the metropolitan constitu-

encies West Ham North and West Ham South, and

they may be called a felicitous example of the po-

litical nomenclature adopted in the Redistribution

Bill. West Ham is well described as a

huge colony of workmen in which

the classes are represented by little more

than the clergyman who labor among them. Last

November the borough was altogether Liberal;

sent two Liberals to the House of Commons by

two majorities. It now turns round and sends two

Conservatives. Mr. Cook, who won it as a Liberal

by 719, is beaten as a Home Ruler by 727. Mr.

Leicester, who won it as a Liberal by 1,000, loses

it as a Home Ruler by 306, and Mr. Leicester is

himself one of those horny-handed sons of toil in

whose name he and Mr. Joseph Arch jointly ap-

pealed to other horny-handed sons of toil—the

phrases are theirs, not mine—to vote down Lord Salis-

bury.

There are all sorts of difficulties in the way of

getting Liberals to vote for Conservatives and Con-

servatives for Liberals. The average voter in the

provinces is perhaps a little slow-witted; if he

belows than the average there is no perhaps in

the matter. Sometimes he has to be asked to turn

completely round. A lady described to me with

great vivacity the difficulties of her position. She

is a Conservative and had canvassed her neighbors

last November against the Liberal candidate.

The same Liberal now stands as a Liberal

Unionist, and she had to ask the same people to

vote for the same man she had before brought

them to vote against. "I assure you," she said,

"it was not easy to make them understand why."

A much more remarkable case comes from the

Midlands. A Conservative plied his eloquence on

a laborer—one of the masses—in behalf of a Union-

ist. The laborer refused. "But all our party are

going for Mr. A." "I do not, measther." "But why

not?" "I be not a gunt to vote for a man as will

sell us all to the Unionist." Here was a Briton to

whom the sole meaning of the word Union

## A BIRD-LOVING PRELATE.

## THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GUIBERT AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

(FROM THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

PARIS, July 10.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, died this

week of old age more than perhaps of the disease

of the heart with which he was for many years

afflicted. Before he lost consciousness he asked

some Little Sisters of the Poor to pray that he

might die on the festival of the Sacred Heart, he

having long plied to the notion that God created

the universe with His intelligence and maintains

and brings it up to higher righteousness by the

virtue of His heart. The prayer, however, was

not granted. But the obsequies are to be

taken place on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, and

the body is to rest in the vault under Notre Dame

reserved for the Archbishop of Paris. Monsie-

neur Guibert was born at Aix, in Provence, in the

same year as Victor Hugo, of whom he was one

of the earliest admirers and to whom when he was

dying he offered in the most respectful and affection-

ate manner his pastoral ministrations. At Aix he knew

M. Thiers, and was connected with the family of

Miguet, Thiers's cousin, at the law school. Mgr.

Guibert at first studied theology at Marseilles and Rome

and was ordained a priest in 1825; that is to say

at a time when Europe was in the chill of its

Absolutist reaction which followed the defeat of

Bonaparte and the Congresses of Vienna and Verona.

The ideas then rife in the ecclesiastical world had

an effect upon him. But he was too much in sym-

pathy with the friends of his youth even to let the

ideas to which they were devoted, and he was still

reconcile fairly to Rome with loyalty to them he

finally determined to give politics and what he

considered profane ideas to place in his mind, and

three months later he was in the city of Rome, where

he was as Archbishop—he was sixty-eight

years old and still a man of noble presence. He

was tall, gaunt, had strongly formed features and

powerfully marked black eyebrows beneath which

burned dark eyes expressing habits of abstraction

from the external world and the solemn ecstasy of

one who had largely experienced those religious

joys which pass understanding. The forehead just

above the eyes was so developed that one might

have thought he was a man of quick and searching

perceptions and vast memory. Perhaps he might

have been so, were it not for the "religiosity" of

his disposition, which led him to commune with his

own heart and to live aloof from the busy world,

whose activities his friends Thiers enjoyed so

intensely to his last. In speaking Monsie-

neur Guibert did not use his tongue as a ready servant.

He often spoke with a hesitancy which was not

wanting in his oratory was dry and wanting in un-

derstanding. But he was a strong, simple writer when his

letters were addressed to intimate friends, and

some of his Pastorals are as noble in spirit as they

are severely beautiful in form.

In 1870 the Revolution threw into the hands of

a Jew—M. Cremieux—the portfolio of Cuts and

Justice. When therefore the Government went to

Bordeaux M. Cremieux asked the Archbishop if he

had any spare rooms at his palace in which he

could let him install his clerks and secretaries and

lodge Madame Cremieux, his son-in-law, daughter

and children. The Archbishop, his vicar-

general, and the other members of his pastoral

household betook themselves to the attic and let

Cremieux and his following occupy the ground and

first and second floors. He was often at the palace

when they were there. Madame Cremieux was

very stingy in some things, and caused the family

linen to be washed in an out-house of the palace

and clothes-lines to be stretched in the courtyard,

where it was hung out to dry. The highly

respectable and conventionally religious bour-

geoisie and aristocracy of Touraine were greatly

shocked to see the clothing displayed there.

At the time of M. Cremieux's sojourn in the

Archbishop's palace the different Ministries which

he headed became Jewish strongholds. The

portfolios of the cathedral swarmed with the Jewish

clergy and their families who were employed in

the palace, and Monsie-

neur Guibert to avoid seeing

them in the hall and garden and on the grand stairs,

used to come in and out of his attic by the narrow

backstairs, which M. Thiers in the terrible year

often mounted and descended. The palace was

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## GRANT IN PEACE.

## BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

No. VIII.

PRESIDENTIAL OBSTRUCTION.

(Copyright, 1886.)

The Reconstruction policy of Congress

of course has been the South, and with the

knowledge that their hostility was shared by

the Head of the State, it was perhaps not un-

natural that a population just emerging from

armed rebellion should look to seditious action

at this crisis. There were indications of such

a course, especially at New Orleans. It was

reported to Grant, who laid the matter before the

President and the Secretary of War. After con-

sideration the following order to Sheridan, I give the

order as he originally pencilled it, and as it was

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## A MUSICAL PILGRIMAGE.

## II.

END OF THE LONDON CONCERT SEASON.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, July 5.